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Remember Our Free Labor Office.

THE BOERS ARE ARMING

Preparing to Challenge Great Britain.

Are Apparently Aided by Germany.

Near Pretoria Are Reared Ironclad Forts Armed with Modern Artillery.

CAPE TOWN, April 1.—Advices from the Transvaal show the work of preparing for war is being continued there night and day. Gangs of men relieve each other at intervals in the work upon armed forts designed to protect Pretoria, places for which have been furnished by the Krupp firm of Germany. The drilling of artillerymen under German officers goes on openly every day. There is no longer any concealment in the preparations being made.

A foreign legion composed almost entirely of Germans, who have recently entered the Transvaal, is organized. This force will be mostly infantry and artillery, the Boers being relied upon to furnish all cavalry. The general opinion expressed here is that the company's officials and the British home government greatly underestimate the serious state of affairs which prevails here. This seems to be especially the case with the British government, and it would seem that the latter must be intentionally or unintentionally misled by the Chartered company officials or others.

SNOW STORM.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Reports from northern Wisconsin show that the snow storm which lasted until noon today was the worst in years. Banks of snow ten feet deep blocked the streets of this city. One Wisconsin Central train is off the track, and two trains on the same line are stalled in the snow within the city limits. Railroad traffic is at a standstill all through the storm region.

UNDER ARREST.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Official advices received by the state department from representatives of the United States show that Dygert, a citizen of Illinois, has been arrested by the Spanish authorities. The Spaniards had under consideration the

question of his release at once, but after an examination concluded the circumstances concerning his movements warranted further inquiry.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Robbers Blow Open the Express Safe, But Do Not Molest Passengers.

LEBANON, Mo., April 1.—The east-bound cannonball train No. 6 on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was held up three miles east of this city at 10:05 by three masked men. The safe was blown open and robbed. The robbers boarded the train here at 12:05 and after reaching the scene of the robbery they overpowered the engineer, stopped the train and with the engineer in front marched to the express car.

The messenger refusing to open up the door it was blown open with dynamite, the safe cracked and the contents removed. Several packages of valuable papers were found this morning beside the track and in some way money which had been overlooked. The passengers were not molested.

A brakeman furnished a fair description of the men to the officers in pursuit and the railway officials are confident they will be apprehended. While the amount secured by the robbers is known to have been considerable the local express officials will not give an estimate.

Wells, Fargo & Co. express officials here say the amount of money secured by the robbers who held up the St. Louis & San Francisco train near Lebanon this morning was only \$1,277. About 100 mounted men are in pursuit of the robbers. Bloodhounds will be put on their trail.

OUTLAW KILLED.

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 1.—The notorious outlaw, Carl Thorn, alias Diamond Point, who led the raid at Coffeyville, Kansas, and who, while a member of the Dalton outlaw gang, killed four men, was killed this morning by a deputy marshal at Dover. The outlaw and officer exchanged ten shots. Richards, the deputy who killed Thorn, will get a \$3,200 reward.

At McKelligon's you can get the finest hand-made sour mash, Bourbon and Pennsylvania rye whiskeys. No. 21, East Washington street.

For a solid sweet loaf of home made bread the Star bakery at Five Points takes the lead. Telephone 65.

W. G. C. Pitt, manager of "The Voice of Labor," San Francisco, says: "I have used Park's Tea in my family for some time. It has no equal for liver trouble or biliousness." Sold by C. Eschman & Co.

HUGHES MAKES HIS EXIT

Bruce Is Now Acting Governor.

No Tragic Scenes Attend the Transfer.

Peremptory Telegrams Are Sent from Washington Ordering the Change.

Yesterday afternoon at 4:40 Louis C. Hughes formally vacated the chair of governor of Arizona, by him filled for the past three years and gave over the power and records of the office to Charles M. Bruce, secretary of the territory and now acting the governor.

There had been anticipation that trouble would ensue before the change in the executive office would be made. The evening before Governor Hughes had announced that he would hesitate at least before obeying even a strict order from the president and that he proposed to hold his place till his successor should have been confirmed by the senate.

Secretary of Territory Bruce had telegraphed to Washington for instructions, stating that Hughes had refused to vacate. In response, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, came the following telegraphic message:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1. "Chas. M. Bruce, Secretary of Arizona, Phoenix, Arizona.—Mr. Hughes has been removed as governor. The president directs that you take possession of the office at once as acting governor under the law. (Signed) "JOHN M. REYNOLDS, "Acting Secretary."

Armed with this missive, Secretary Bruce waited again upon Governor Hughes and presented it as his authority for immediate possession. Delay was asked and granted till 3 o'clock.

At 3 promptly the secretary again called upon his neighbor across the hall. Still possession of the executive offices was refused or delayed. "I have had no notification," said Hughes. "The telegram you hold in your hand may be a forgery." He then suggested that the matter be left in its existing shape for a few days, he in the meantime to hold the office and title, but not to perform any official actions. This Bruce refused, informing Hughes that he considered himself governor and that the man who opposed him in his demand was perpetrating an unlawful act, from which he might be made to severely suffer. Upon the point of a possibility of a forged telegram, he stated to the governor that he surely held ample corroborative evidence in the letter announcing impending dismissal received by him (Hughes) on Monday.

Finally a stay of time for further consideration till next morning having been refused by the secretary, as well as a suggested stay till 6 o'clock, the hour of 4:30 was set for a final determination by Hughes in his course. In leaving, Secretary Bruce advised the governor that if he did not then vacate, the United States marshal and attorney would be summoned from Tucson to eject him.

The hour came, and, escorted by his secretary, F. B. Devereaux, and by three newspaper men, Secretary Bruce entered the executive chambers. Beside Governor Hughes, the only others present were Private Secretary Eldridge Jordan and Territorial Treasurer Cole.

"Governor," was the query, "have you determined upon your course?" The governor had been seated back of his desk in his comfortable revolving chair, and looked even yet somewhat the worse from his street experience of several days before.

Arising and addressing the secretary he answered: "I have, and my decision is to turn this office over to you." He then spoke for about five minutes, stating that while he had received no notification whatsoever of his dismissal from office, he was inclined to admit the genuineness of the secretary's dispatch, and had no disposition to impede the course of public business. He said that he did not think he had been treated fairly by the president, yet the president had undoubtedly acted in a belief that his act was for the best interests of the people. He (Hughes) still believed and would ever believe Grover Cleveland to be one of the grandest characters of American history. He had given the people of Arizona an administration that was honest, economical and one which he knew they would approve. He wished Mr. Bruce all success during the time that he should occupy the executive chair and trusted that his successor would not be called upon to endure what he had endured. As a private citizen and as a Democrat he pledged his loyalty to the incoming administration and retired from office without feeling against anyone. Mr. Jordan, he said, was in full possession of all the records of the office and had full knowledge of the pending business and upon him also he would leave the task of gathering up his private papers and forwarding them to Tucson.

Secretary Bruce signified his acceptance of the transfer, whereupon L. C.

Hughes, private citizen, picked up his hat and overcoat and departed, the secretary pausing only long enough to place the office in the charge of Mr. Jordan, as custodian for the time being.

To a Republican representative ex-Governor Hughes stated he would return to Tucson and would there open a law office. He had business enough in his personal affairs to keep him busy for many months. He had disposed of his interest in The Star, yet might on occasion contribute to the editorial columns of that paper, though not taking the active management.

It is understood, however, that this action of Hughes in surrendering his office, does not at all dispose of his interest in it, and that, whether by his volition or no, that an attempt will be made to hold up the nomination of B. J. Franklin in the senate pending a senatorial investigation into the circumstances of Hughes' removal. It is known that the governor and his friends who have usually held him up as the leader of all that is goodly in this benighted territory have influence with a few senators, and upon these senators will devolve the task of getting in a blow or two at the administration, under the guise of vindicating a much-abused western governor. Of course, any objection made in executive session may send the name of Franklin to a committee, presumably the committee on territories, but that alone will not be all the delay sought.

The purposes of the delay cannot be imagined by those outside of the combination who have tried guessing at it, but it is known that the present officeholders in Arizona would not be averse to even that small extension of their terms of office.

Still Governor Hughes insists that he is pleased to be relieved of a responsibility that has of late grown very distasteful to him and insists that he was not trying to maintain his office through any motives other than those pertaining to the public good. As an evidence of this he shows the following telegram, which was never sent, but which was offered as a compromise, and rejected by Secretary Bruce:

"The President, Washington.—Secretary Bruce has shown me telegram from John M. Reynolds that I have been removed by you as governor and that you direct that he (Bruce) take possession of office as acting governor. Having received no direct official notification, please advise me if above is correct, and if so will most cheerfully comply with your order."

"L. C. HUGHES, "Governor of Arizona."

Throughout his interviews with Secretary Bruce, Hughes insisted that he had received no telegraphic instructions concerning his dismissal, but that, after he had turned over the office, he returned to his hotel, there to find awaiting him the following telegram:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1. "L. C. Hughes, Phoenix, Arizona.—You have been removed from office of governor. The president directs that you turn over office to secretary at once. (Signed) "J. M. REYNOLDS, "Assistant Secretary."

Thus was the battle fought. Bruce is the governor, and governor will he be for the time, long or short, that may elapse before the presentation of the credentials of his successor.

APACHES AGAIN.

A Settler Is Killed and His Place Robbed.

SAN SIMON, Ariz., April 1.—The settlers here are wrought up to a high pitch over the murder of Alfred Hands by Apaches. Hands' head was crushed by rocks and his abdomen cut open. The Indians robbed his cabin and destroyed what they could not take away. Cowboys and a detachment of cavalry under Lieutenant Rice are in pursuit.

The settlers will ask the territorial government to form a band of rangers to help exterminate this band of Apaches.

A BIG UNDERTAKING.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Plans are being prepared for a bridge across the bay from San Francisco to Oakland. The Terminal company is behind the scheme and it is said the plans contemplate a passage for right of way of trains as well as other modes of travel.

THE OLDEST FREE MASON.

JAMESVILLE, Wis., April 1.—Fredrick A. Humphrey, said to be the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died here yesterday, aged 95 years. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity seventy-four years.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Pacific railroad committees of the two houses have suspended their work in order to procure certain data from the secretary of the treasury to enable them to proceed intelligently in the preparation of a bill they propose bringing in.

READY TO SAIL.

TOULON, April 1.—Three French warships have been made ready to sail at a moment's notice.

PRE-COLUMBIAN MASONS

Rites by the Savages Preserved.

Introduced by Toltec or Aztec Races.

The Opinion of an Indian Well Informed in Tribal Lore.

The following is respectfully submitted as supplemental to an article in your issue of March 12, headed "Prehistoric Free Masonry," in which the question is raised whether or not any of the aboriginal races of North America ever had recourse to the benefits of Free Masonry.

Several years ago, while on the contributory staff of an eastern metropolitan paper, I interviewed on this subject a civilized and cultured Indian, and later on had the results thereof published. But as I have not that article at hand I can only give a condensation thereof from memory.

This Indian, then nominally connected with the Sioux nation under Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, was not hereditarily one of them, but had his origin in a tribe encountered earlier and farther east—in Minnesota, I think. He had not only a good English education, but was a regularly trained and licensed medical practitioner. Though a full-blooded Indian, he had the polished and varied accomplishments of one who has mingled only with the most cultured men and women of the world. He was then about 70 years old, but well preserved in all respects, and his wife was a white woman of elegant style and attire. He was also a cattle raiser of considerable means on a range in northwestern Nebraska, since obliterated by the hungry wave of homestead emigration. I believe he is now dead.

Since early manhood he had been in government employ as a commissioner treating with tribes and relics of tribes scattered over the United States and British America, and for several years prior to the Custer massacre in 1876, and afterwards as occasion demanded, he served the government as scout, interpreter and intervenor among the hostile tribes. His knowledge of the Indian tribes was therefore as complete and accurate as was possible to any one man.

After discussing with him the history of the aborigines of the prairie states, I put this question to him:

"Doctor, is it true that Free Masonry has ever existed among Indian races—were those most noted in United States history members of that brotherhood?"

To this replied, in a diction not only grammatically correct, but peculiar in its retractive style and poetic measure of sound and accent:

"That there has for ages existed among the American aborigines an order of nobility which could command the recognition and respect of modern Masonry I am quite sure; but whether the two ever had a common origin, or each was a like inspiration from Divine wisdom to two different races, that is a question with which I have labored with the devotion both of a modern Mason and an Indian; but so far it vain."

"Since that time in early manhood when the Great Spirit swept aside from me the mists of barbarism and let fall on me the sunlight of civilization, I have had an ambition to become the Josephus of the red men; to hand down to American literature an account of his wars and his antiquities. But alas, there has never been among the Indians any other record than the notched sticks of the old men—intelligible only to themselves, reminders to the waning memory, and prompts to the garrulity of old age. The notched stick, interpretable by its keeper only, was not handed down to posterity. The history of his time and tribe which the barbarian Homer recited at the campfire, were sung never again when death had sealed his lips."

"So when I began to gather the material for my antiquities I found none authentic but those already in United States history. When I perceived among the survivals of the tribes signs and traces of symbolic Masonry, and I asked their chiefs, sages and old men whence and how they obtained those sacred relics, they replied invariably, 'From our fathers.' But whence, and how to them? And they replied, 'That is buried with them and the past.' Again I asked, 'What benefit does this wisdom confer upon you?' 'The ennobling of our lives.' Lastly I inquired, 'Why in this advanced age perpetuate the mysticism and failing signs of the hoary past?' 'To the end,' said they, 'that when we enter the realm of eternal morning the good and wise and great of all ages past may recognize us, greet us and take us into communion with them for evermore.'"

"So on my antiquities of this sort

(Continued on Eighth Page.)